

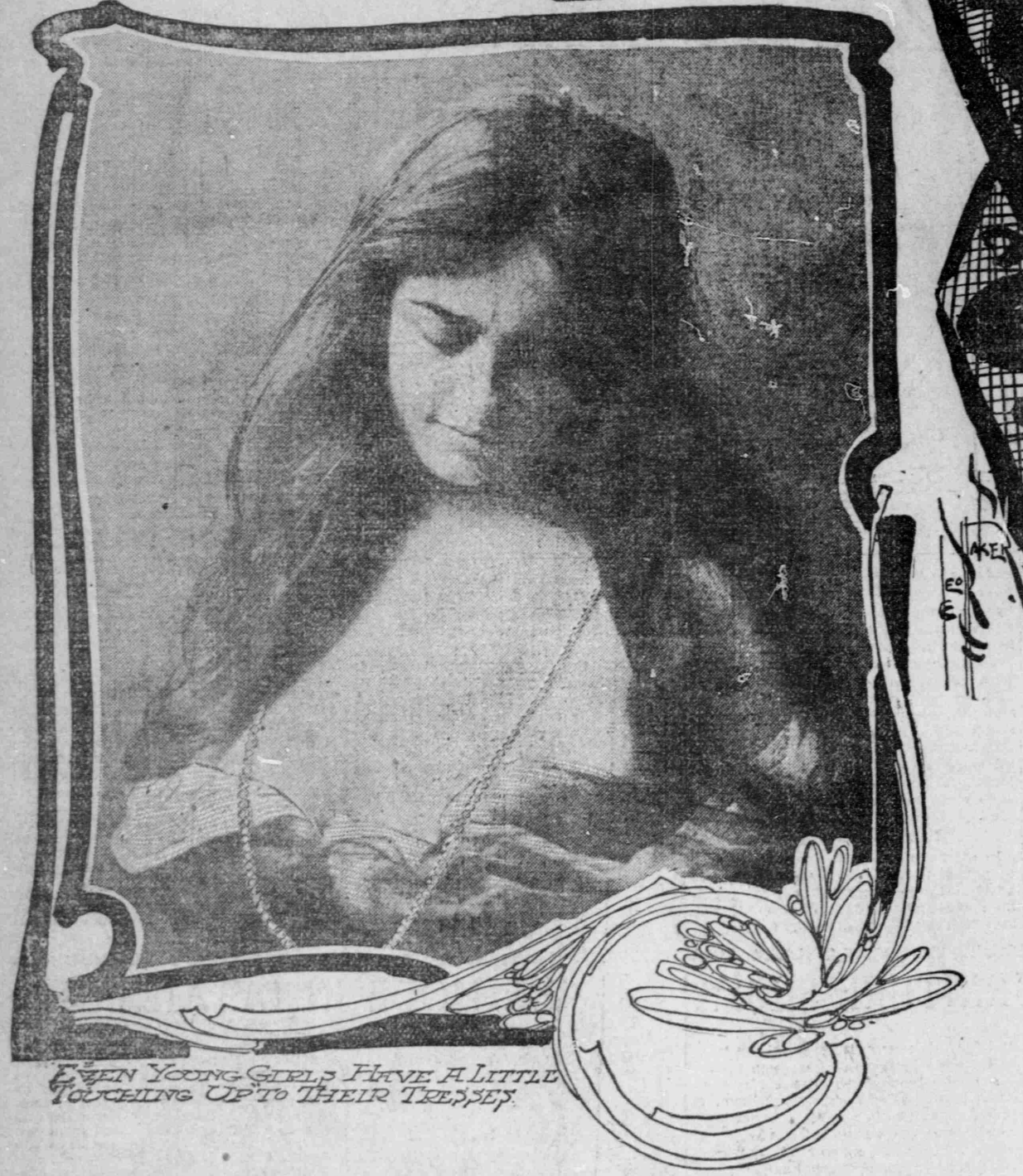
Loatest Fancies AND Fads FOR WOMEN



THE BLONDE TYPE THAT
ONCE WAS DESIRABLE

SEPARATING
AND BRIDGING THE
STRANDS - PREPARING
TO PUTTING ON THE
COLOR

THE DASHING BRUNETTE TOO HAS
HAD HER DAY



EVEN YOUNG GIRLS HAVE A LITTLE
TOUCHING UP TO THEIR TRESSES



HAIR OF A RICH
REDDISH BROWN
GOES WITH ANY
COMPLEXION



ONE MUST EXAMINE THE
HAIR EVERY DAY TO SEE
THAT THE COLOR IS KEPT
UNIFORM

BUFFY HAIR OF A CERTAIN LIGHT SHADE
TAKES THE NEW RED TINT ADMIRABLY

Panamas in Vogue.

Those who are fortunate enough to possess genuine Panama hats will count themselves luckier than ever this summer, for this fine imported waive of grass is to be seen again on the heads of both men and women. It is two years now since the Panama was ostracized from fashionable circles and in that time it was imitated to such an extent that those who had invested \$50 or \$100 in the finest of Panamas heaved sighs of disappointment, for it did not seem that these light and comfortable hats would ever regain the standing they had lost.

However, owners of these rare head-coverings may rejoice as they draw them forth from their resting places and send them to the hatters to be pressed into the prevailing shape.

Women's Panamas will be broad brimmed and will show a native pugaree of white or color wound around the rather low crown. Many of them are fastened so that the pugaree falls down over the brim at the back, and if the ends of the scarf are fringed the effect is all the smarter. It is said that the Panamas of this season will have bell-shaped crowns, but old hats can easily be pressed into this style, for there is no straw more yielding than this costly one. That is one reason for its popularity; it is such a simple matter to give the same hat a dozen different shapes in as many seasons. Pugarees can be purchased separately at the Oriental shops, and it is not a bad idea to supply oneself with a collection of these for the summer months. It gives an opportunity for a charming variety of hats, and besides one grows tired of the same trimming.

Corsets for Slim Girl.

For years corsetmakers have spent their time devising shapes and styles of corsets to accommodate the stout woman. Nobody thought it worth while planning for those of slender build—say lanky—built until this spring, when a pair of stays that add flesh instead of seeming to make it disappear were tried by a slender woman and found so satisfactory that now everyone of her style is clamoring for a pair.

The corsets themselves are not vastly different from the usual styles. They are made of soft, pliable material, sparingly boned, but are very roomy. On the inside of the bust there is a soft frilling of tiny strips of lace and the outer side is laid with a series of these. It is all so soft, however, that it doesn't suggest padding in the least, but it gives a wonderfully pretty curve to the bodice.

Just under the arms the ruffles grow somewhat scantier, but they are there, for all slim women require a little extra fullness at this particular point.

It is below the waist line, however, over the hips, that the corsetmaker has achieved her greatest success. For hitherto no one seems to have been able to produce hips where they are not without the aid of pads, and pads that are separate are always a trifle dangerous. They are so apt to slip or become crushed, or that the dress sags at this point. The new corset for the slim girl is supplied with rows and rows of lace and batiste frilling on the hips, over which is laid a covering of fine chiffon to hold the ruffles in place and not alter the outline they give. By the aid of these the hips are given a natural-looking roundness, the fit of the gown is improved and there is no fear of the fullness getting away. It's a wonder that somebody hadn't thought of this scheme before.

Riding Astride.

Periodically one hears rumors that the fashionable folk are going to ride astride in public. Lots of women are doing it right along in the country, especially where they ride to hounds, but it remains for some bold devotee of the fashion to make it popular for the city. After all, it isn't quite so necessary when the exercise is of such a quiet, uneventful nature as park riding becomes, but every woman who does cross-country riding and runs the chances of jumping fences and brooks should by all means adopt the divided skirt and bloomers. As an example of the advisability of this, one has only to watch the riders in the circus and compare the grace and ease with which men go up and over with their mares with the manner in which a horse carrying a woman gets over the obstruction. As a matter of fact it isn't so much the way the horse and rider rise as it is how they come down, for invariably the man makes a clean, graceful leap with his horse and drops on the other side of the fence without a swerve or break, whereas horses burdened by women sitting in side saddles give a little involuntary twist as they descend that is entirely due to the unevenness of weight. Their horses never seem to go at a fence so straight, or take it with the same precision and accuracy as when the weight they carry is evenly divided. Now, if women riders were divided habits there would not be this very noticeable difference, which is a great disadvantage as well.

There is a rumor that riding astride will be popular for all occasions this summer.

begin taking very good care of their skins and muscles—the hair, shade of hair is tempting to a greater number than it would have been then, and the result is that even the most particular young woman, the one who wouldn't have thought a few years ago of dabbling powder on her shiny little nose and chin, has taken to wearing reddish-brown hair with the utmost nonchalance.

Those who start in touching up their hair have no conception of all the trials that are in store for them. If they had I doubt if they would pay the penalty of being beautiful; but the coloring matter once put on the dye once set, there is nothing to do but go on with it until it is desired to change the color entirely. A visit to the professional hairdresser once a week is advisable when one is wearing the new shade of hair, though this depends largely on the individual, for some hair seems to hold the color longer than others. The actual tinting process consumes something like two or three hours, and between times the owner of coppery tresses must either spend considerable time herself or have her maid do it, in keeping the tresses smooth, uniform, and glossy.

It would be giving away the secrets of the trade to go deep into the details of the touching-up process, but for the benefit of those who are seriously thinking of joining the ranks of the fashionably coiffed it may be said that henna, sometimes the chief ingredient of the dyeing mixture. Henna is comparatively safe for this purpose, but it must be used with knowledge and discretion, and for these reasons it is never advisable to make the attempt oneself. The first thing the hairdresser does is to give the hair a thorough shampoo with the simplest of materials. Then, when the hair is quite dry, each lock is brushed out separately, and after the entire head has been gone over in this manner he is ready to put on the dye. Each professional has his own mixture, but all give about the same results, if properly applied. With a small brush the dye is carefully laid on each separate lock, almost on each individual hair, without touching the scalp; but the roots of the hair, or rather the hair at the roots, should be treated just as much as the rest of the hair, for it is here that the first signs of artificiality appear.

Hair that is touched up with this reddish tint is much more apt to have a consistent coloring than bleaches used to give, and on account of its rather neutral shading there is less chance for detection than with lighter coloring. Another thing in its favor, so long as women insist upon attempting to improve nature, is that there are so many tawny women of a medium type that there are of either decided blondes or brunettes that complexions, eyes, and eyebrows go much better with this popular color of hair than with either very dark or very light shades. There are not the startling contrasts that were once so vulgarly obtrusive when golden hair reigned and the darkest of brunettes sometimes had a fancy to try a golden frame for her olive-tinted face. No matter how expertly henna or any reddish coloring is used, the tint will come off a little on one's brushes, and it

is not only advisable, but essential, that the brushes be kept thoroughly cleaned. A little vaseline applied to the bristles, a very little be it understood, will impart a luster to the hair when the tint begins to grow a trifle dull. It is unfortunately true that this wonderfully beautiful shade of red brown will become dull and dingy if it is not carefully watched, and to prevent this a vaseline brushing once in three or four days is recommended. Eventually, however, it will be necessary to revisit the hairdresser and dyer, and the ordeal must be gone through with all over again. However, the price is none too great if one's personal appearance is vastly or even slightly improved, and so long as the means used are harmless and not too glaringly artificial, perhaps there is really nothing to be said against the fad. Even if there were much to be set forth on that score, it is to be doubted if it would have a lasting effect upon fair womanhood; past experience has certainly not led us to believe that it would.

From the dressmakers' and milliners' point of view the reddish brown hair fad has everything to commend it, for colors that look startling with either very light or very dark hair blend beautifully with the fashionable shade of hair. It is a much simpler matter to find becoming colors and to produce lovelier color combinations with coppery tresses than with any other, and the results are both artistic and satisfactory.

It is said that many of the younger girls, those who are still in their teens and under the guidance of a governess

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By MISS MANHATTAN.

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EVERY woman you meet has hair exactly the same shade as every other of her kind. This is generally speaking, of course, for the one color fad is not yet in its zenith, but it is forging ahead with such wonderful rapidity that in a very little while American women, or New York ones, at least, will all present heads crowned with the same gloriously tinted locks.

The fashionable shade is reddish brown, and whether your hair is by nature of a golden color or the dusky hue of the Spanish type, it should, if you want to be thoroughly up-to-date, be tinged with that coppery tint which, when cleverly done, actually defies de-

tection. At the theater one is struck forcibly with the predominance of red-brown hair, for it is there that heads are very much in evidence, and even a cursory glance at the house leaves an impression of "claret-colored" coiffures.

Blonde hair is passe, but the woman who once considered herself fortunate in possessing tresses of this one-time envied hue is decidedly better off than her brunette sister, because light hair can be touched up more successfully than dark hair. A medium shade is most satisfactory of all to deal with, and if there is a gleam of reddish gold in the hair it is a simple matter to secure the new red crowning glory without trouble or fear of challenging criticism.

It is easy to understand why women who are no longer young follow this

bent of fashion, for when gray hairs begin to make their appearance they present an everlasting telltale of age, but by the dexterous use of the red-gold tint-producer these provoking revelations are silenced forever, or, at least, they are kept from proclaiming one's age so long as the hair is properly touched up. But why young women resort to hair dye is a little less clear until it is understood that reddish-brown hair has wonderful color effects and makes a fair complexion seem far more beautiful than it is in reality. The pink and white of the skin seem to take on an additional depth of shading—that is, the pink does, while the white becomes clearer and more pearly. Now that complexions of rare beauty are more common than they were a few years ago—in fact, since women have